The Bombay Gazette.

No. 69,035.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(Terms of Subscription.)

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 32 0
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First insertion	7 As. per line.
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In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

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Ten lines and under	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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Third Ditto	„ 2 8
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

Births.

BOYD—June 2nd, at the Free Church Manse, Esplanade, the wife of the Rev. D. C. Boyd, of a son.

BARNETT—May 29th, at Brighton, the wife of Mr. G. A. Barnett, of a son.

Death.

VANNY—May 16th, on board the ship *Europa*, (returning to Bombay from Abyssinia,) Moritex Vannoy, Supervisor P. W. D., aged 33 years, of dysentery, leaving a disconsolate widow, 3 children, and a large circle of relatives and friends.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "MARTABAN," 510 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Suarz, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th June, at noon.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will after 8th April next, despatch a Steamer every 14 days, to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

Up.	June.	Down.	June July
Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Bussorah	20 4
„ Kurrachee	5 19	„ Fao	20 4
„ Guadur	6 20	„ Bushire	23 7
„ Muscat	9 23	„ Lingra	26 10
„ B. Abbas	12 25	„ B. Abbas	27 11
„ Lingra	13 26	„ Muscat	29 13
„ Bushire	15 29		July
„ Fao	16 30	„ Guadur	1 15
	July.	„ Kurrachee	4 18
Arrive Bussorah	17 1	Arrive Bombay	7 21

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 15th June, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
„ Carwar	18	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Cochin	19	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Coconada	19
„ Colombo	20	„ Madras	22
„ Galle	21	„ Pondicherry	—
„ Negapatam	24	„ Negapatam	24
„ Pondicherry	25	„ Galle	—
„ Madras	27	„ Colombo	27
„ Coconada	29	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Cochin	29
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Carwar	1
Arrive Calcutta	3	Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "SCOTIA," 1,380 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G Hamlin, will sail for Carwar, Cochin, Galle, and the usual ports on the Coromandel Coast on MONDAY, the 15th June, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Sanders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas	Dhurmtur.	Oorun	Oolwa
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	1 0	0 8	0 10
Second Class	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 15
Third Class	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 6

The Dhurrumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Sunder, daily at 8 A.M and Dhurmtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M. and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD,

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(*With despatch*).

MESSRS. GREEN'S Ship "AGAMEMNON," 1431 tons register, Nicholas Marder, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents of Ship *Agamemnon*.

Bombay, 18th May 1868.

TO close a consignment, sent to us on Commission, GOLDEN LEAF TOBACCO, Rupees 2-8 per lb., or a 4-lb. tin for Rupees 8.

PAYNE & Co.,
Belattee Bungalow.
Cash Department.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "PARANA," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Parana*.

Bombay, 1st June 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per "SAKURA" (S. S.), arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the sams will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of the "Sakura" (S. S.

Bombay, 1st June 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per Ship "BRITISH ADMIRAL," Murray, Commander, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Murray will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.,
Agents Ship *British Admiral*.

Bombay, 30th May 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Barque "ADMIRAL DE WINTER", Captain Dill, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Dill will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to us for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Dill, Barque *Admiral de Winter*.

Bombay, 30th May 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Barque "WILLIAM PROWSE," Captain Watt, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Watt will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to us for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Watt, Barque "William Prowse."

Bombay, 1st June 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that DAMODHUR MADHOWJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, has contracted to sell to GUNGADASS RUNCHORDASS all that piece of LAND, with the messuage or dwelling-houses standing thereon, assessed under No. 89, situate on the west side of the Parell Road, containing by admeasurement 296 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the 'east by the properties of Damodhur Khetsey and Walljee Dhurumsey, on the west by the said Parell Road or Calbadavy Road, on the north by the property of Thakar Parshotum Visram, and on the south by the property of Veerjeh Jairam. All persons who have any claims by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise are required to make the same known, in writing, to the undersigned, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims, if there be any, and which will be considered as waived.—Dated the 1st day of June 1868.

RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports. A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £94 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on the 20th June next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 1st April 1868.

WANTED.

NOTICE.—WANTED, for service in the Government Steam Factory, Dockyard, ENGINEERS and FITTERS. Applications, with Copies of Testimonials, to be made to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th April 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, (from 1st July 1868), the UPPER ROOMS of the HOUSE No. 4, in Forbes Street, Fort, now in the occupation of Mr. W. H. THACKER, Solicitor of the High Court. Apply to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, a cool and commodious HOUSE, with STABLES and GODOWNS, situated in Rampart Row, lately vacated by the P. and O. Company. Apply to EDULJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Bombay Green.

SUITABLE FOR OFFICES AND RESIDENCE.—TO LET, from the 1st June next, the FIRST FLOOR, 24 Rampart Row, at present occupied by Messrs. H. CLARSON Co. For particulars as to Rent, &c., apply either personally or by letter to Mr. W. COLAGOUGH, General Manager, Treacher & Co., Limited, Cycculla.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation):—

House No. 1, lately occupied by J. P. Green, Esquire, Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month. With immediate possession.

House No. 5, at present occupied by Captain Stretton. Rent Rs. 125 per month. Possession on 1st proximo.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKEN, }

Elphinstone Circle, 12th May 1868.

N. B. House No. 5 is furnished, and the present tenant is willing to dispose of the Furniture to an incoming tenant at a valuation.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE has been admitted a PARTNER in our FIRM from 12th March 1868.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.

Bombay, 1st June, 1868.

NOTICE.—P. GRANT & SON, Saddlery Establishment, No. 1, Meadow Street, Bombay.

With reference to the NOTICE which appeared in the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette* during the fall of last year, regarding the contemplated closing of our Business, we beg to inform our Friends and the Public in general that circumstances over which we had no control have occurred, causing us to continue the same.

P. GRANT & SON, in returning thanks to their kind Constituents for past favours, solicit a continuance of that support which they have received for the last twenty-five years, and beg to assure them that all Orders entrusted to them will be punctually attended to.

P. GRANT & SON have just received their usual supply of SADDLERY, &c., which is now open for inspection.

22nd April 1868.

BANK OF GUZERAT, LIMITED. (In liquidation).—PROCEEDINGS at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the BANK OF GUZERAT, LIMITED, (in liquidation), held at the Registered Office of the Bank in Bombay, on SATURDAY, May 30th, 1868, at 3 o'clock.

It was proposed by Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, seconded by Mr. Itchachund Jugjeevundass, and carried unanimously,—"That Mr. H. G. Dunlop do take the chair."

The Notice of Advertisement convening the Meeting was read.

The Report of the Liquidators and the Accounts made up to 16th instant were read.

It was proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr Itchachund Jugjeevundas, and carried unanimously.—"That the Report of the Liquidators and Accounts now submitted be received and adopted."

It was proposed by Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, seconded by Mr. Morarbhai Vizbhookhundass, and carried unanimously.—"That the Liquidators be authorized to hand over all the assets of this Bank to the Central Bank of Western India, provided that Bank discharges all the liabilities of this Bank as well as the expenses of the Liquidation and pays a sum equal to Rupees Eighty-five (85) per share on each share in this Bank for distribution among the shareholders without any deduction."

It was proposed by Mr Cassumbhoy Dhrumsey, seconded by Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee, and carried unanimously,—"That in carrying out the settlement with the Central Bank of Western India the Liquidators are requested to arrange for the payment to them of the usual Commission in recognition of their services to the Bank, such Commission to be considered as part of the expenses of the Liquidation and to be deducted from the assets to be handed to the Central Bank."

The thanks of the Meeting having been tendered to the Chairman, the Meeting separated.

H. G. DUNLOP, Chairman.

Bombay, 30th May 1868.

A SAVING OF ONE RUPEE IN THREE.

Messrs. ROGERS & Co. beg to call the attention of up-country residents and the public generally to the infinite saving which may be effected by obtaining their requirements at this establishment.

Being anxious to bring the winding up of their business to a speedy close, Messrs. Rogers and Co. have decided on making a further reduction in their prices, and are now prepared to allow a discount of 33 per cent, or 5 annas, off each rupee for ready cash purchases.

The advantage which these terms offer require no comment, as they must be apparent to all.

33 PER CENT DISCOUNT.

The subjoined list embraces only a few of the many articles Rogers and Co. have still on hand, but intending purchasers who may favour R. & Co. with a list of their wants will be furnished with a memo. of cost, approximate charges for packing, transit, &c.

O'Connell's Feeding Bottles in double and single boxes, Requisites for the Sick Chamber and Nursery, Fuller's Patent Earth in tins, Puff Boxes and Puffs, Toilet and Violet Powders, Nursery Lamps, Robbs' Biscuits, De Chaisan's Pepsine Wine, Robbs' L'Affecteur, De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil, Widow Welch's Pills, Gondy's Fluid, Rodougall's Powder, Murray's Specific, Hockin's Seidlitz, Dr. Lazarus's Essence Chiretta, a few copies of Bull's "Maternal Management of Children," Cox's "Companion to Medicine Chest" and "First Help in Accidents," Goa Powder (an infallible cure for Ringworm), Gomised Water, Macassear Oil, Rowland's Odonto, Lavendar Water, French Soaps, Petroline Soaps, Candles in 25 lbs. boxes, Toilet Bottles, Flower Vases, Fancy Clay and Briar Pipes, Cherry Stems, Cigarette Moulds, (Paper), and Mouth Pieces, Tobacco Cutters, Ash Trays, Loysell's Coffee Urns, Salter's Balances (28 to 56 lbs.), Volunteer Cups for travelling, Air Tight Tin Boxes, Travelling Baths (with cover, lock, and key), Medicine Chests, Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Magnets (very powerful), Cork Sheeting for Insect Boxes, Glass Paper of sorts, Seltzogenes for making Soda Water, Lozenges of sorts, Perfumery, Shuttlecocks and Battledores, Cricket Bats and Balls, Gun Metal and Steel Quoits.

Portable sets of Amputating Instruments, Surgeon's Pocket Cases, Endescopes, Hydrocele Instruments, Tooth Instruments, Field and Spiral Tourniquets, Caustic Cachsters, Stethescopes, Dressing and Curved Scissors, Leg and Arm Splints, Abscess Lancets, Surgeon's Needles, Silver Suture Wire, Ligature Thread, Brass Ear Enemas, Savory and Moore's Eye and Ear Douches, Artificial Eyes, Atropized and Calabarized Gelatine, Crutches, Scale Card, Pestles and Mortars, Pill Boxes, Graduated Glass Measures, Funnels, &c. &c.

Medicine Chests fitted up on most moderate terms.

R. & Co. would particularly beg to call the attention of Messrs, Importers of Wine, and Manufactures of Ærated Waters to their immense stock of Corks, suitable for bottles of every size.

They would also invite the notice of Wholesale Buyers to the following Stores, which they will supply at special quotations according to quantity:—

Stoppered and Common Bottles of every description, Ærated Water Bottles, Bridge's Sarsaparilla, Holloway's Pills and Ointment, Hockin's Seidlitz, Perfumes by Violet and Lubin, Fancy Soaps in great variety.

A small consignment of Light Breakfast Claret, which requires no recommendation beyond the Vintner's name, J. J. Bordes.

A Banker's Safe, measuring 6ft. by 4½ft, by 2½., well worthy the attention of Merchants.

A Palanquin Shigram in good order.

Also, two covered light spring Vans, with patent axles, perfectly new, excellent and safe conveyances for goods during the monsoon weather.

Four sets of Harness for the above, never been in use.

Outstation orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

ROGERS & Co.

22 Rampart Row, Bombay, 4th May 1868.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

By Appointment,

Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late Earls CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constituents and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	11 to	31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	„	16 „ 18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	„	18 „ 24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	„	16 „ 20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro Merino Socks	„	„ 16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	„	16 „ 18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	„	13 „ 24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	„	16 „ 18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	„	28 „ 45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	„	3 „ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	„	3 „ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	„	4 „ 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	„	4 „ 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	„	6 „ 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	„	7 „ 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	„	6 „ 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy	„	2 „ 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65 0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75 0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrank, each	10 8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10 8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10 8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12 8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	70 0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25 0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20 0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts a new Material	8 8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars	Rs. 7 0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium	„ 7 0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie	„ 7 8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic	„ 7 0
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere	„ 7 8
BADHAM'S West End	„ 7 0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	Rs. 4 0
The Royal Windsor for Sailors Knot	„ 3 0
The Royal Satin Spot	„ 4 0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyots French Brace	Rs. 2
Guyots Leather Brace	„ 3
Guyots West End	„ 3
The Royal Courier Bag	„ 8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas	„ 12 „ 16
The Brighton Walking Stick	„ 2 „ 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	„ 18 „ 20
The Prize Colored Cambric	„ 14 „ 18
The Hemmed Stitched	„ 16 „ 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	„ 10 „ 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs. 14 to 20
Gold Link Studs	„ 16 „ 30
Gold Collar Studs	„ 6 „ 8
Gold Shirt Studs	„ 14 „ 30
Gold Scarf Rings	„ 8 „ 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs	„ 2 „ 6

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Dressing Cases, Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flanne, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's Apollo House, at London cost Price.

		Rs. as.
MILITARY Doe Gloves	per pair	1 8
COLLARS Regent	„	5 0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy	„	5 0
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats	„	5 0
COTTON Socks White	„	10 0
COTTON Socks Colored	„	10 0
UNDER Vests Merino, each		4 0
TRAVELLING Suits		20 0
TRAVELLING Shirts		6 8
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz.		8 0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's		25 0
OVERLAND CHAINS		10 0
RUGS AND MAUDS		16 0
JOUVINS KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"		2 12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

SUNDRIES.

Always available in the Miscellaneous Department of this establishment.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS of the best description.

MATHEMATICAL DRAWING INSTRUMENTS by *Elliot* and *Parkes*.

SCALES, RULES, CHAINS, TAPES, TRACING CLOTH, &c.

MOUNTED DRAWING PAPERS of sizes.

BAROMETERS and THERMOMETERS.

DISSOLVING VIEW and MAGIC LANTERNS.

MICROSCOPES and MAGNIFIERS, single, double, and treble.

COSMORAMIC STEREOSCOPES, mounted on fluted Pedestal.

STEREOSCOPES, of various descriptions.

STEREOSCOPIC SLIDES, coloured in transparencies, and illustrating the favourite Operas—

"L'Africaine"	12 scenes	Rs 15
"Robert le Diable"	12 „	„ 15
"Condrillon"	12 „	„ 15
"La Biche au Bois"	12 „	„ 15
"La Muette de Portici"	12 „	„ 15
"Barbe Bleue"	6 „	„ 8
"La Belle Helene"	6 „	„ 8
"La Dame Blanche"	6 „	„ 8
"Orphie Aux Enfers"	6 „	„ 8
"L'étoile du Nord"	6 „	„ 8

TELESCOPES, single sling and binocular.

COPYING PRESSES, folio and quarto.

PINCHES PRESSES for crests, &c., &c.

DRAWING MATERIALS for oil and water colour painting, always kept fresh in stock.

NON-POISONOUS WATER COLOURS, cheap, for Children's use, but good enough for all common purposes.

BRISTOL and LONDON BOARDS of all sizes.

STATIONERY in every variety, for official use, for Home and Local Correspondence.

STEPHENS' BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID, NORTHWAY'S PATENT RED INK.

*** *The best Inks made, and adapted to all purposes; Stephens' Writing Fluid is a good Copying Ink as well.*

BLACKWOOD'S Steel Pen Ink and PERRY'S Essence of Ink.

PORCELAIN, BOSTONITE, AND OTHER SLATES

STATIONERY CABINETS and STATIONERY RACKS.

AIR BEDS, Pillows and Cushions.

WATER PROOF SHEETS, BOTTLES and CUPS.

IRON CAMP BEDS and CORK MATTRESSES.

TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUS, and HAND BAG.

TIN BOXES of various dimensions.

TRAVELLER'S BAGS, completely fitted and adapted for both sexes.

TICKER'S LAMPS and LANTERNS.

TUCKER'S IMPROVED PUNKAH READING LAMP.

MEERSCHAUM and BRIAR ROOT PIPES.

CHUBBS' PAPER BOXES and CASH BOXES.

ALLEN AND TOULMIN'S DESPATCH BOXES.

DOUGAL'S TIGER RIFLES.

LANCASTER'S BREECH-LOADING CENTRAL FIRE SPORTING GUNS.

SALOON RIFLES and PISTOLS.

CRICKET, BILLIARDS, CROQUET, CHESS, BACKGAMMON, THE RACE GAME, AND OTHER GAMES.

EWELLERY and PLATED WARE.

ALBUMS and SCRAP BOOKS in great variety, MEMORANDUM BOOKS of all kinds.

*** *Full particular of the above and of the extensive stock of Miscellanies may be obtained on application for Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.'s Miscellaneous Catalogue just published.*

PICTURE GALLERY.

Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.'s Picture Room is well known. the Portfolios of *Watercolour Drawings*, *'hromolithographs*, *Engraving*, and *Photographs* are always open to inspection.

FRAMING.—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co. can confidently state that the work executed under their instructions, cannot be surpassed for finish or durability.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE—LONDON HOTELL, No. 9 Grant Road, (opposite the Theatre).

The London Hotel is now in the hands of a new Proprietor, and great improvements are being made.

The Table is supplied with the best the Market can produce.

Liquors and Wines of the best quality only.

Two first class Billiard Tables.

The Establishment is lighted with Gas, and the Servants are polite and attentive.

Accommodation for Monthly Boarders on very fair terms.

Terms—Cash.

SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS.

NOTICES.

Mr. J. NEUBERG,

GENERAL MERCHANT, BOMBAY.

LIEBIG'S Extract of Meat in 1 lb. jars. One ounce of the Extract contains the soluble matter of about two pounds of fresh Meat, free from fat.

PRESERVED MILK,

Prepared by the Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company.

The Preserved Milk is the best Swiss Milk condensed, it having been evaporated, in vacuo, and nothing added except pure Sugar. It will remain in good condition any length of time in all climates. It is admirably adapted for use on shipboard.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS.

York Hams.	Double Gloster Cheese.
Wiltshire Bacon.	Stilton Cheese.
Brunswick Sausages.	Cheshire Cheese.
	Cheddar Cheese.

ENGLISH FLOUR.—Coleman's Kiln-dried Norfolk Flour.

POULSON'S CORN FLOUR.

EPPS' HOMŒPATHIC COCOA.

COCOA NIBS.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

OLD MADEIRA..... at Rs. 36 per doz
PORT WINE, direct from Oporto, at „ 24 „

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

MUSIC! MUSIC!!—Just received, NEW MUSIC, comprising BALLADS, DUETS, SONGS, &c., &c. J. NEUBERG.

No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort.

TO SMOKERS—

MEERSCHAUM PIPES AND CIGAR HOLDERS'
THOS. BEAR'S TOBACCO
WILL'S BEST BRISTOL BIRDS' EYE,
TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS, NOS. 1, 2, 3 ;—a fresh supply just to hand.
PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.—The undersigned have landed a consignment of these CLOSETS and now invite purchasers for them.

The invention entirely does away with all the unmentionable nuisances attached to the employment of the Commodes now in general use in India, and are, in short, invaluable. The Government of India have presented Mr Moule with £500 in token of their high appreciation of the invention. *Terms*—CASH.

Early application is desirable.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL, FINANCE, AND STOCK EXCHANGE CORPORATION, LIMITED, Under Liquidation).

FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS AT RUPEES NINE PER SHARE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS, at the rate of RUPEES NINE per SHARE (on Shares of Members who are not in any way indebted to the Company), will be paid to the Shareholders on or after the 16th instant, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 2 P.M., at the Office of Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND and PELLE, on the production of the Letters of Allotment and Receipts for 1st Call.

All holders of Allotment Letters not being original Allottees of the Shares therein referred to will be required to produce regular Transfers to them from such original Allottees previous to any payment being made to them.

G.S. CLAY, CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE, } Liquidators of the Commercial, Finance, and Stock Exchange Corporation, Limited.

Bombay, 6th May 1868.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS—

NOTICE.—The undermentioned PLANT, STORES and FLOTILLA, belonging to the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, in Liquidation, will be submitted for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on an early date, unless previously disposed of privately:—

2 Steam Travelling Cranes, by James Taylor & Co., Birkenhead.
1 Locomotive Engine, by Young & Co.
1 25 P. Engine complete, by Young & Co., Boiler by Tennant & Co.
1 10 P. Portable Engine, by Young & Co.
1 4 P. do. do., by Shuttleworth & Co.
1 Fire Engine, by Merryweather & Co.
1 Lathe, complete, by Tennant & Co.
2 Air Pumps, by Redpath and Leigh.
2 Circular Saw Benches.
150 Wooden Waggons.
76 Pairs Waggon Wheels and Axles.
122 Do. Lorry do do.
240 Spare Waggon Wheels without Axles.
15 Iron Barges complete, 100 Tons Register.
14 Unrected do. do.
20 Wrought Iron Tubs for reclamation purposes.
Sundry small Stores.

Full particulars of the above can be had on application to the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators,
JAMES RANKEN, }

Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April 1868.

D. S. KEMP & Co's ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEIR BUSINESS is under the management of D. S. Kemp, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists; and has been specially organized for the di pensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of pure drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations. Every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to ensure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by a staff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

LIEBIG'S SOLID EXTRACT OF MUTTON —although inferior in flavor the Liquid Extract, to is, from its lower price and general excellence, remarkably adapted as an article of food.

A pamphlet containing upwards of thirty receipts (principally furnished by the Chef de Cuisine, Carlton Club) for preparing Soups, Sauces, Gravies, Sandwiches, &c., will be supplied on application.

In pots—Rs. 2, Rs 4, and Rs. 7.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

BYCULLA BRANCH.—Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, beg to intimate that they have opened a BRANCH in Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Hotel, for the dispensing of Prescriptions, and that all Orders for Medicines sent there will receive the prompest attention.

Orders for sundry Goods, if the latter are not in stock, will be forwarded into the Fort for immediate execution.

Bombay, 5th May 1868. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—As prepared by D. S. KEMP & Co. from the finest meats is much superior to the imported preparation. Being liquid, it is much more convenient in administration or use; being free from *air bubbles* which abound in the solid extract, it keeps better and in point of flavor the latter is not to be compared with it.

Bottles Rs. 1-8, Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and Rs. 10 each.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, and BISCUITS POWDER.—Fresh supplies are constantly received Overland by the undersigned agents for Messrs. Alex. Robb & Co.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

EVERY TRAVELLER should provide himself with one of D. S. Kemp & Co.'s MEDICINE CHESTS, with which he may in comparative safety encounter any change of climate or other influence ob

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Bank of Bombay shares advanced from 95 to 126; New Do. from 13 to 14 premium; Elphinstones close at 735; Mazagons 725; Freres 150; No. Do- 115; United Victorias 1,160 per share. Government Securities:—Fours 94. Fives 109¼. Fives and a half 114. Market firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs	per sh.		
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ..	1780¼ per sh.
1,045,000	500	500	.....	Bank of Bombay..	126 per share
1,000,000	500	375	.....	Ditto Ditto New..	14 per ct pm.
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	102 per share
2,000,000	200	200	.....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Broken Banking Company	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank ..	3 per share
1,800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	185 per share
1,800,000	200	25	12½	China Bank ..	5 per share
700,000	250	250	.....	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China..	270 p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	250	12	Comptoirs' Escompte' Paris ..	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London..	No quot.
800,000	500	200	.....	Indian Peninsular London & China Bk.	184 per share
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank ..	68 per cent
1,000,000	250	125	8 p. ct.	National Bank of India ..	129 ex di
500,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank ..	435 per share
	100	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	83 per share
	200	250	.....	Guzerat Bank ..	65 nominal.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	Fro.	15	Bengal Credit Mob	76 per share
1,200,000	400	120	.....	Financial Asso. of India and China.	69 per share

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	2,500	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	515 per share
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	30 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.. ..	735 per share
1,000,000	1,000	400	.....	New Do..	155 per share
2,000,000	10,000	4,160	.....	Freye Land Co. ..	165 per share
100,000	5,000	4,100	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	725 per share
.....	2,000	1,280	25 p s	Fort Canning ..	548
2,180,000	5,000	3,000	.....	Colaba Land Co ..	1,160

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

600,000	5,000	5,500	.....	Bombay Ship Co ..	2,100 pr share
250,000	2,500	2,500	26	B. Coast and River Steam Nav Co ..	430 per share
300,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co ..	2,575 per share
160,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,600 per share
150,000	500	500	.....	Vegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co ..	120 per share
	5,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited ..	100 per share

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks.. ..	6 months' sight.	1s. 1 7/16d. to 2s. 0d.
Do. Credits.. ..	Do. do....	2s. 0 1/4d. to 2s. 0½d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do....	2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	98¾
Do.	30 days' sight..	98¼
Do.	60 Do. do. ..	98
China..	60 days' sight...	210

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities	..	6 per cs
Mercantile Bills..	..	6 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	1835-36	} 94
" " " "	1842-43	
" " " "	1854-55	
Five per cent Co.'s Rs. Loan	1836-37	109¼
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55	110½
Five and half per cent. ..	.. ..	114
Municipal 10 per cent. Loan..	.. ..	111½

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	..	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10	do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ..	..	..	Rs 10-8
Bank of England Notes	..	..	" 10-4
Spanish Dollars ..	..	..	" 225
Carolas ..	..	..	" 220
Mexican Dollars ..	..	..	" 220
German Crowns ..	..	..	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces..	..	..	" 222
Bar Silver ..	..	..	" 108-8
Gold Leaf ..	..	..	" 15-1
Bar Gold 10 ss. English	..	..	" 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 2ND JUNE.

Per Candy.

Oomrawuttee	..	New ..	... 235 to 240
Akola..			... 245 to 248
Broach..	..	..	..
Dholleras..			.. 245 to 250
Bhownagur			
Veraval..	..	..	.. 215 to 225
Vingoria..	..	..	.. 228 to 230
Dharwar Sawginned	..	..	.. 248 to 250
Khandeish ..	..	..	.. 220 to 230
Barsee			600 Candies.
Ready Sales ..	..	..	
For delivery ..	..	..	475 "
Market dull.			

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank, on 30th May 1868.

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors' Capital paid up	Rs. 48,42,604
General Treasury Balance	" 50,10,165
Deposits at Head Office	" 1,63,36,948
Deposits at Branches	" 10,45,753
Bank Post Bills outstanding	" 18,110
	Rs. 2,72,53,980

ASSETS.

Loans at Head Office and Branches on	
Government Security and Bullion	Rs. 1,59,69,0
Credit Accounts at do. do.	" 9,98,977
Bills Discounted at do. do.	" 61,84,667
Dead Stock	" 4,65,587
Stamps	" 5,698
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	" 27,11,618
Government Securities	" 29,65,084
Government Reserve, Cash	" 10,10,165
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	" 1,17,21,871
Do. do. at Branches	" 17,21,618
	Rs. 2,72,53,980

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL, MAY 28.

The transactions in Government Papers reported to-day were at the following rates:—6 per cents at Rs. 6-15, sums of Rs 10,000 and under at Rs. 6-10, and one lot of Rs. 3,000 at Rs. 6-8 discount. Small amounts of 5 per cents of 1856-57, at Rs. 9-4 premium and about Rs. 5,000 of 5½ per cents at Rs. 14-6 premium.

Upwards of 40 Bank of Bengal shares sold at Rs 1,775 each, and 2 at Rs. 1,781 each.

Nearly 100 shares in the National Bank were purchased by different parties, at Rs. 129 each.

People's Bank shares were bought, for an order, at Rs. 32.

Sales of small lots of 2 and 3 shares in the India General Steam Navigation Co. were reported yesterday and to-day at Rs 540 and 550 per share.

Only one sale of 2 Port Canning Land Investment, &c. Co.'s shares at Rs. 245 each was announced to-day.

R. Scott Thomson and Co.'s (Limited) have declared a dividend of Rs. 20 per share, for the last half-year, being at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, payable on and after 28th May

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 2.

Sandwith, Lieutenant, 15th Regiment N. I., on sick certificate from Mhow.
Lyon, Assistant Surgeon, Chemical Analyser to Government, from leave, Mahableshwur.
LeMesurier, Captain, R. A., on duty, from Kurrachee.
Salmond, Lieutenant, R. A., on leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 2.

Fellows, Captain, 8th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Nassick.
Morrison, Lieutenant, 1st Battalion R. A., on leave, to Cannanore.
Lindesay, Major, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on duty, to England.
Blenkinsop, Captain, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on duty, to England.
Davies, Lieutenant, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on duty, to England.
Arthur, Lieutenant, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on duty, to England.
Grant, Cornet, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on duty, to England.
Coste, Cornet, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on duty, to England.
McKay, Cornet, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on duty, to England.
Macfarlane, Cornet, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on duty, to England.
Dean, Quarter Master, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on duty, to England.
Ward, Riding Master, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on duty, to England.
Salmond, Lieutenant, R. A., to rejoin, to Allahabad.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—2ND JUNE.

Port.	Cotton.	Seed.
To London.. ..	£2 11s. 0d.	£1 10s. 0d.
" Liverpool.. ..	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.	£0 15s. 0d.
Overland Route ..	..	£7 0s. 0d. to £7 10
To China	Rs. 6 to 8 per bale.	....
" Mauritius ..	Rs. 14 per bag.	....

ARRIVALS.

ate.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Comorin (s)	Turner	Kurrachee, May 30.
2	Baringa	Williams	Liverpool, Jan. 8.
	Pearl (s)	Baldwin	Amseley Bay, May 13

DEPARTURES.

	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
	hina (s)	Steward	Aden and Suez.
	hile	Smith	Havre.
	ove Bloom	Leask	Liverpool.
	ona	Crowdace	London.
	nivor	Dowdall	Falmouth.
	chester (s)	Teasdale	Goa.
	ora	Ellwood	Liverpool.

ng vessels obtained their port clearances

England, Cameron, to Liverpool.
ns, to Havre.
Bay, Waite, to Colombo.
Hopgood, to Liverpool.

sels began to load yesterday:—
to Kurrachee.
o Liverpool.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a good Arab Riding HORSE, free from vice, sound and able to go in single harness if necessary. Address "O.," care of Office of this Paper.

MONSOON CONVEYANCE.—A GREAT BARGAIN!—FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, a new, large, and roomy CARRIAGE, Brougham and Shigram combined. Cost in England £118, net, without Packing Charges. Freight Duty, &c. Price Rs. 750. On view at TREACHER & Co., Limited, Byculla Establishment.

A CARD.—Six or Eight SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARDING and LODGING in a healthy locality. The House is large and airy, with the convenience of a large Sitting Room: will do for TWO FAMILIES. For particulars apply to the PROPRIETOR of the LONDON HOTEL, No. 9 Grant Road.

J. WM. PATTISON begs to intimate to the public of Bombay, and all others, that having returned from England to resume my business at No 12, Forbes Street, Fort, I have no other person authorized to sign for the Firm from this date.

J. WM. PATTISON, Plumber.

Bombay, 2nd June 1868.

TO LET, ROOMS in GRANT BUILDINGS. The HOUSE in FORBES STREET, next to Messrs. Bennett & Co. The PREMISES in PALSEE BAZAAR STREET, near the Elphinstone Circle, consisting of Offices, Godowns, and Stabling, formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "BARINGA," Captain WILLIAMS, from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain WILLIAMS will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

STENHOUSE & Co.,
Agents Ship *Baringa*.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN COLBHATWADDY LANE.—On WEDNESDAY, the 17th June, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, RAMJEE JETHA, the heir and legal representative of Kessowjee Jetha, by virtue of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 12th September 1865, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor, GOOJALIA LUXIMON AUGRA,—All that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house built on Farendaree Ground, situate, lying, and being without the Fort walls of Bombay, in Colbhatwaddy Lane, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 20, containing by admeasurement 26 feet in breadth and 28½ feet in length, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Bhicajee Wanee, on or towards the west by the house of Naroo Chawan, on or towards the north by public passage, and on or towards the south by the house of Crushtna Gunnojee Kurkhuddy. For further particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. HEERALALL & Co., 6 Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 2nd June 1868.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE,

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS:—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
ntroduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
ITEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsar Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS:

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Ohesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

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FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.

It is the object of this School to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments.

Increased accommodation has enabled the Committee to separate the Girls' Department, under Mrs. Macdonald and Miss Michell, from the Boys' Department, under Mr. Macdonald and an Assistant Master; both sections, however, still remaining under the personal superintendence of Mr. Macdonald.

The School has recently been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School teaching up to the Standard prescribed for Matriculation at the University.

The Course of Instruction comprises:—

Holy Scripture.	Geography, Political and Physical.
English Grammar and Composition.	Map-Drawing.
Writing and Arithmetic.	Algebra and Euclid.
History.	Latin.
	Marathi.

Music, Vocal and Instrumental.
Plain and Fancy Needle-work.

FEES:—First and Second Classes.....Rs. 5 per Month
Third Class..... 7½ "
Fourth and Fifth Classes..... 10 "

Four members of a family are charged as three.
A separate fee is charged for Instrumental Music.
Adequate provision has been made for the reception of Pupils as Boarders by Mr. and Mrs. MACDONALD.

D. C. BOYD,
D. MACPHERSON, } *Joint Secretaries*.

The School will be re-opened on the 8th of June.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1868.

SOME doubts are prevalent, notwithstanding the distinguished abilities of Mr. Maine, in whose hands lay the preparation of the Act for the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the causes of the losses of the old Bank of Bombay, as to the possibility of compelling witnesses in England to give evidence in reference to the Bank before any person at home duly authorised to receive it. We have looked into the Act 22 Vict., Cap. 20, cited by Mr. Maine in his recent speech before the Viceregal Council, and so far as we might presume to express an opinion on an Act of Parliament, we do not see that any difficulty lies in the way of examining any witnesses in England whose evidence is considered requisite. We could hardly imagine that a jurist of Mr. Maine's eminence, with his attention specially directed to the point, would have overlooked any shortcoming in the English Statute, or any defect in English procedure, which would have frustrated the very object he was aiming at, in accordance with a suggestion specially brought before him by the Bombay Government. It was imagined that while the Commission here were invested by the Indian Act with power to issue "commissions" for the examination of witnesses in England, yet that nobody in England could be compelled to give evidence before the person to whom the Commissioners had for the time delegated their powers. This, however, is fortunately a mistake. The first section of the English Statute authorises the Courts of Common Law, both at Westminster and Dublin, and any of their Judges, the Scotch Court of Session and any of its Judges, any Supreme Court in the Colonies or British possessions abroad, and every Judge in the Colonies or possessions abroad "to order the examination" of any witnesses specified before the person or persons appointed, and "to command the attendance" of such witnesses, or the production of writings or documents, any disobedience being punishable in the same way, as if the disobedience had occurred in any suit originally depending before the Court or Judge who commands the attendance of the witnesses. This, we should say, leaves nothing further to be desired. The section of the English Act runs as follows:—

"Where, upon an application for this purpose it is made to appear to any Court or Judge having authority under this Act that any Court or tribunal of competent jurisdiction in Her Majesty's dominions has duly authorized, by commission, order, or other process, the obtaining the testimony in, or in relation to any action, suit, or proceeding pending in or before such Court or tribunal of any witness or witnesses out of the jurisdiction of such Court or tribunal and within the jurisdiction of such first mentioned Court, or of the Court to which such Judge belongs, or of such Judge, it shall be lawful for such Court or Judge to order the examination before the person or persons appointed, and in manner and form directed by such commission, order, or other process as aforesaid, of such witness or witnesses accordingly; and it shall be lawful for the said Court or Judge by the same order, or for such Court or Judge or any other Judge having authority under this Act, by any subsequent order, to command the attendance of any person to be named in such order for the purpose of being examined, or the production of any writings or other documents to be mentioned in such order, and to give all such directions as to the time, place, and manner of such examination, and all other matters connected therewith, as may appear reasonable and just, and any such order may be enforced, and any disobedience thereof punished, in like manner as in case of an order made by such Court or Judge in a cause depending in such Court or before such Judge."

This clause enables the Commission, which has been specially declared by the Indian Act to be a Court," to fulfil all the function of a Royal Commission, and affords a guarantee of as complete an enquiry as the machinery of law could possibly devise.

A LATE article in the *Saturday Review* has attracted unusual attention in this country. "The Young Girl of the Period"—the article to which we refer—has actually been translated into the vernacular by a Parsee of Bombay, and has doubtless enjoyed a wide circulation among the educated natives of that Presidency.

It is almost needless to say, that we deplore the gross extravagance of the period and the satirist in the above article; but we can hardly deplore the extravagance so much, as the glimmering of truth upon which the article in question is based; and which has, reference to the "fast" and unnatural education which our young ladies are prone to consider preferable to that which was in favour with their grandmammas. It is nothing very new to hear that young ladies, arrived at years of discretion, prefer their own judgment to that of their seniors, and that if permitted to do so they will make themselves, as a consequence of inexperience, ridiculous; but it is certainly new to us to learn that levity is vice, and that our young countrywomen are any worse in morals than they were three hundred years ago. Hamlet, in his celebrated speech to Ophelia says, "I have heard of your paintings, too, well enough; nature has given you one face, and you make yourselves another; you gig, you amble, and you lisp, and nickname God's creatures, and make your wantonness your ignorance—go to! Ill no more o't; it hath made me mad. I say we will have no more marriages, those who are married already, all but one, shall live, the rest shall keep to a nunnery—go!" This speech, which Shakespeare evidently intended for the fast young ladies of his day, might equally apply to those of our own time, but Shakespeare, as a Satirist, does not condemn a whole for a part, as does the *Saturday Reviewer*, but, with justice, says to Ophelia in the same scene, "If thou dost marry, I will give thee this plague for a dowry. Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow, thou shalt not escape calumny." A warning, which the *Saturday Review* in its strictures upon our country women is careful to omit as unnecessary. When the *Saturday Reviewer* cast a sieve over the sex, and embraced in a greedy haul all he could catch in its meshes, he made a grave mistake: for, to pursue the comparison, he depreciated the best fish alike with the worst, and informed the public, with a considerable amount of assurance, that Brill was Turbot. *Saturday Reviewers*, apparently, with fishermen, are prone to pass off imitations as originals, but we believe that Englishmen are, as a rule, too shrewd to adopt the *Reviewer's* broad estimate of their countrywomen. They will not believe that all women and all fish are alike, because they are caught by the same angler, and they are naturally indignant at a writer who would assure them that a few black sheep colours a flock. As a satire upon the nuns of St. John's Wood, and upon the novices of that order, to be found among the emphatically fast young ladies of respectable society, "The Young Girl of the Period" is a witty and not altogether unjust essay, but the article is by no means so useful or instructive as the writer might have made it, had he dealt more in facts and less in fancy. There is no doubt, that the young girl of the period, by whom we presume is meant an *ultra* fast young lady, is a just subject for satire, bitter indeed, but of satire not so extravagant and comprehensive as that employed by the *Saturday Review*. Whether it is the fault of self-education, or of fashion, or of both, it must be admitted that a great number of our young countrywomen are eager to make themselves supremely ridiculous and useless in the most important affairs of life. In dress, in manners, and in conversation, they are *outré* and extravagant, thereby leading the majority of the other sex to suppose that they are frivolous and unreasonable, rather than ignorant and imprudent, and it is no excuse for such burlesque actresses of the sex to plead in their justification that men like extravagances, and that women indulge in them to please us.

Their apology, if it exists, is woman's vanity. Fast young ladies, if they have good looks in their favour, are ever certain to attract the attention of fast young men, since idleness and frivolity are always dependant upon each other, but if to gain such worthless attention is the ambition of a young lady, however easily it may be gained, it is still no proof whatever, that men in general consider the ambition worthy, or its pursuit her especial vocation in life. Perhaps, the fast young girl of the period in her heart coincides with our views, for we have frequently observed her nature to be sufficiently plastic, suddenly to adapt herself to circumstances and a position where "fastness" is irrelevant. Nothing is more common in life than to see a sinner suddenly become a saint or a fast young lady *tout a tout* adopt the other extreme in conduct. We will not stop to inquire whether in such transformation a ritualistic parson, or a self-smiting conscience, is at the root of the alteration; but, the fact is as odd as it is undeniable, that a fast young lady can cast away the slang of a garrison town for the correct discourse of a Cathedral city, almost without an effort, thus leading us to believe that even the fastest young ladies of the period are by no means sincere in the character they assume, and that their "fastness" is simply superficial like their trains. If our assumption is correct, the sting of the *Saturday Reviewer* is withdrawn from his victim. The *Reviewer*, apparently, makes game of the ladies, but it is not improbable that the ladies are making game of the *Reviewer* and that he is satirizing young men in mistake for young women. The latter is virtuously indignant upon the extreme fastness of the young-lady-life of the period, and would convince us that this fastness is a vice ineradicable, when the folly appears to us simply to be a disguise assumed by the sex to gain its own purposes. Whatever may be written or said upon woman's mission in the 19th century, the fact remains as clear now as it did one thousand years ago, that the true mission of woman is marriage. It would be as indiscreet as unnecessary for us to attempt to inform the young girl of this, or any other period, how her mission is to be accomplished. We can merely lay down a general rule, which is infallible, and upon which our young ladies are now acting as they have always done. To please a man, is the surest method of gaining his heart, and if our young men are fast in their generation, we cannot blame our young ladies if they adapt themselves to their tastes. There are extremes of fastness in young men as in young women, and young ladies obey the inevitable laws of nature in deciding that every such Jack shall have his own Jill. Women will assimilate themselves to men, their tastes and pursuits, so long as the world lasts; and so long as there are slow men and "fast" men so long will there be slow women and fast women to meet the demand.

THE Bank of Bombay Commission, we understand, is not likely to be opened for about a week, as the members of the Commission wish to examine some of the Bank's papers privately before the sittings commence.

THE *Times of India* may abuse us to its heart's content and deny us credit for common honesty if it pleases; but the fact still stands demonstrated, which abuse will not controvert, that on Wednesday last he was preaching most unctuously the doctrine of special providences, and ridiculing savagely the very same doctrine on the following day. Must we a third time produce quotations?

THE Secretary of State for India, through his secretary, has vouchsafed an answer to the memorial of the Bombay Association on the propriety of further opening up the Covenanted Civil Service and the Medical Service to the natives of this country. His answer is what is contained in the Bill he has introduced in Parliament for the purpose of extending the powers of the Governor General. He refers to a clause in that Bill, which, he says, "will lay the foundation for a further advancement in this matter;" and the clause he alludes to is of course the following one (Clause 11):—

Whereas it is expedient that additional facilities should be given for the employment of natives of India in the Civil Service of Her Majesty in India: Be it enacted, that nothing in the "Act for the Government of India," twenty-one and twenty-two Victoria, chapter 106, or in the "Act to confirm certain appointments in India, and to amend the law concerning the Civil Service there," twenty-four and twenty-five Victoria, chapter fifty-four, or in any other Act of Parliament or other law now in force in India, shall restrain the authorities in India by whom appointments are or may be made to offices, places and employments in the Civil Service of Her Majesty in India from appointing any native of India to any such office, place, or employment, although such native shall not have been admitted to the said Civil Service of India in manner in section thirty-two of the first-mentioned Act provided, but subject to such rules and regulations as the Governor General in Council may from time to time prescribe, and under the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, with the concurrence of a majority of members present; and that for this Act the words "natives of India" shall include any person born and domiciled within the dominions of Her Majesty in India, of parents habitually resident in India, and not established there for temporary purposes only; and that it shall be lawful for the Governor General in Council, by laws to be from time to time passed at meetings for the purpose of making laws and regulations, to define more particularly the qualification of natives of India thus expressed; provided that every law made for such purpose shall be subject to the disallowance of the Secretary of State in Council as in the Indian Councils Act, 1861, provided, and shall not have force until it has been laid for thirty days before both Houses of Parliament.

This provision would certainly be harmless and unobjectionable, for the effect would simply be to leave the power of making appointments in the hands of those who are on the spot and are best able to judge. It leaves the way open to the recognition of high individual merit, but whether it would have the effect of satisfying and gratifying memorial-loving natives does not depend upon the Bill itself. It is only the enactment, and not the preamble, that the Governor General would feel bound by; and the enactment itself is purely and simply permissive. We daresay concessions will be made, but it would be hopeless to expect to satisfy the insatiable appetite of the Bombay Association.

THE state of affairs in Afghanistan, as described by our correspondent, does not present any new or startling circumstances. Mahomed Azim Khan was still ruling Cabul, and persisting in his old and foolish ways of raising funds—not hesitating to threaten some poor merchants with decapitation if they refused to supply his wants. To sound the inhabitants he gave out that he intended to proceed in person to take the command of his forces, but we can well believe what our correspondent says—that he was afraid to go lest he should never find the gates open again to receive him. His forces, under the command of Sirdar Mahomed Surwar Khan, were encamped partly in the neighbourhood of Nanee, to the north of Ghiznee, and partly at Saidabad, to the south of the same city. Great precautions had to be taken to prevent desertion. Shere Ally Khan's troops were chiefly at Moker and Khelat. There has been no important movement made on either side since the late engagement near Nanee. The report of Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan's defeat by the Meer of Maimanah is confirmed, but it appears that the Sirdar in the first instance routed the Meer's forces, and that his subsequent defeat was due to the appearance of a large reinforcement from the troops of Shere Ally Khan. He is said to have lost all his war stores, and to have been obliged to flee to Tukhta Pool, where, however, he busied himself with new preparations for an attack on the Meer. The receipt of the news of the Meer's victory was made the occasion of a salute at Moker.

WE have not yet received the details of the reported Russian victory at Bokhara. Our Central Asian correspondence, however, shows that the same activity and excitement that have been already reported, still prevailed in the territory of the Shah of Bokhara. There seems to be no doubt of the proclamation of a *jehad*, and the *Ghazees* (or religious warriors) were flocking to the ranks of the Shah. The thorough co-operation, too, of the Meer of Orenguni and the Khan of Khokend greatly strengthened the force that the Shah would be able to send against the Russians. A force of six thousand of the Russians, it is stated, reached Noor Atta from the camp of Samarcand, and a battle was considered imminent. The rumour that they intended to withdraw from the country disappears before the announcement that the Russian General had arrived at Tashkend "with enormous troops" and was sending them (southward) in the direction of Samarcand. It appears that an attempt has been made by the Meer of Orenguni to draw Shere Ally Khan into the struggle, but the latter is not likely to sacrifice in that manner his prospects of complete victory in Afghanistan. We take the following from the *Englishman*:—

The merchants of Peshawur have received news from Bokhara. The Russians have summoned large reinforcements in haste, and are swiftly marching on Bokhara. The garrisons of Khodjend, Djizak, Samarcand and other places have all advanced some marches. Their places have been taken by new troops. Nothing is known of the state or prospects of the Ameer of Bokhara. It is, however, well known that the Russians will not abandon or evacuate their new conquests. The Ameer, it is said, agrees entirely with the Sirdar about him in desiring the departure of the Russians, but that in very truth he is anxious they should remain. His object in this is to secure their countenance and so increase his own power and influence and punish those chiefs who have shown a disposition to rebel against him. When the Russians first arrived, the Ameer possessed in reality but little influence and but little power. As soon, however, as the Russians took him by the hand all this changed, and he became powerful and his chiefs obedient.

THERE appears to be a native society at Jubbulpore for mutual encouragement in discontent and for the promotion of mutiny. True, it goes by the name of the Jubbulpore Literary and Debating Society, but that does not matter much. On the 22nd ultimo, as we learn from the *Jubbulpore Chronicle*, it held a meeting (the twentieth weekly one, we are told it was) for the purpose of hearing and discussing an essay on "the use and abuse of authority" by one Baboo H. P. Banerjee. That aspiring native in proceeding to treat his subject made the remark that "it has generally been the habit of men of a low class, who by competitive examinations have come to be at the head of a district in a foreign land, to treat his subjects with more or less contempt. These gentlemen, so called, void of any high breeding and sensibility, have not the least idea of sympathising with the people with whom God has brought them into contact." He does not tell plainly whom he refers to; but he leaves it to be inferred that those phrases convey a description of the character of the English members of the Indian Civil Service. He afterwards goes on to complain that in the matter of Government appointments "the worthy are overlooked and passed by;" and in the same way, perhaps, he may be taken to imply that he is one of those unfortunate "worthies." But the chairman of the meeting, a certain Baboo K. C. Bose, showed that in his flights of originality and genius he could far outstrip the essayist. Warmed by the subject, he did not hesitate to say that "the English Government, possessing such vast authority, uses that authority more for the advantages and benefits of the governors than the governed." And he pointed the moral of the Society's proceedings without the slightest ambiguity when he added—

"The greatest shortcoming—in fact, properly seen, it is a blunder—of the English rule in India, is its failure to call out and employ native talent in the administration of the country. Under it, all roads to honorable careers for the aristocracy and gentry are virtually shut. Little crumbs of patronage are, indeed, now and then thrown to a few of the rising middle class, and the most is made of them. But the vast amount of talent which education is developing in the native mind finds no vent for its exercise, and generates discontent and murmurings to an alarming extent, which Asiatic passivity may hide for a time, but which will one day burst forth to the confusion of all. If the English were wise they would either put a stop to all education, or open up the administration of the country to the growing native talent and thereby extinguish all discontent and murmurings."

It has been a disputed question in Calcutta lately whether the natives of this country are or are not wanting in gratitude. We certainly think the members of this disreputable Jubbulpore Society, at all events, are deficient in gratitude towards the nation from which they have derived all that they have most reason to be proud of, and which confers on them the liberty of speech that they have so much abused.

A BILL has been passed by the Legislative Council of Madras "for the appointment of a Commissioner for the administration of civil and criminal justice and for the collection and superintendence of the revenues on the Neilgherry Hills." Another measure has been passed by the same Council, the object of which is "to prevent doubts as to the true intent and meaning of certain words used in the Title Deeds of Inams furnished to Inamdars by the Inam Commissioner of the Madras Presidency."

IN mentioning the admission of Mr. Michael Gould to the Madras bar, the *Madras Times* observes—"He is the first Roman Catholic gentleman so admitted in our bar 'within the memory of the oldest inhabitant.' Mr. Gould took exception to the usual form of declaration necessary to be subscribed—an antiquated form—wherein the obligation to resist the Pope and His Holiness' mandates, &c., is entered. This protest was conceded."

SIR DONALD MCLEOD left Lahore on the 25th May for Murree.

THE *Central India Times* understands that Mr. A. M. Russell, Assistant Commissioner in charge of Moorwara, has been offered and has accepted an appointment in the Burmah Commission, as Settlement Officer.

THE same paper states that cholera has made its appearance amongst the European troops at Jubbulpore on the 25th.

CAPTAIN MARTIN of the Royal Artillery, whose mysterious disappearance from the station caused such a sensation a short time ago, was brought back from Bombay under escort. The unfortunate gentleman died from heat apoplexy almost immediately on his arrival at Kamptee.—*Central India Times*.

THE Council of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has been distinguishing itself by its application to business. Even on the 30th of May—so far on in the hot season—it was to hold a sitting at Calcutta.

At the meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bengal yesterday (says the *Indian Daily News* of the 29th ult.) no change was made in the rates of interest and discount. But we are glad to announce a much more cheerful feeling in the market, and outside lenders are again appearing on the scene at terms below those of the Bank. Sterling Exchange is declining rapidly. This is a necessary consequence of the depression in piece goods business, and for the time being a diminished export trade. Government Securities, firm and advancing. Freight market declining.

THE *Delhi Gazette* states that an order will soon be out sanctioning an increase of pay in the Subordinate Medical Department. The increased expenditure to be sanctioned amounts to a considerable sum, altogether upwards of a lakh.

A PESHAWUR letter, in the same paper, announces the death of Colonel Butler,

GOSSIP FROM MYSORE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, 27TH MAY.

Why is a *feu de joie* like a *fille de joie* ? was a riddle that entered into my head here upon Her Majesty's birthday, when the troops, "in gold and feathers, and patent leathers" were drawn up to "fire joy" at the public expense. Because, they are both miserable attempts at gaiety, is the answer; and one, too, that most people will approve of who have witnessed a *jeu de joie* as a military spectacle. It is strange that the Great British nation, which boasts of an ultra-civilization in the 19th century, should be compelled to reduce itself to the level of the Chinese in matters of public rejoicing. John Chinaman finds a vent for his hilarious emotions in "crackers," and so does John Bull. The two nations expend much powder in expressing their feelings, and the fact is especially strange on the part of Britons, who are popularly supposed never to make a row about their sentiments. No one could doubt the sentiments of Her Majesty's subjects in Bangalore on the 25th, to judge from the national test—guns banged on the right and left of the long line of cavalry and infantry, and after every seven reports, a fire of musketry went spluttering down one rank and up another, with a rapidity that would have looked charming at night, especially if each soldier's musket had been loaded with Roman candles. If gunpowder is indeed "joy" it never looks so joyful as in fireworks, and a pyrotechnic display is any day, or rather night, more diverting than a cannonade. Hear it, Oh! ye military masters of ceremonies!

We are supposed in Bangalore to derive an extraordinary peace of mind, from the establishment of a weekly mail with Europe, but somehow we don't seem to see it. Formerly, our mail bags arrived, as it were, on the backs of a string of mules, but now they are apparently packed on a flock of sheep with a mad dog in the centre, so wildly, and so unexpectedly they rush into the station. Your correspondent frequently hears people inquiring whether "the mail is in?" when, lo! it has been in a day or two, and half of us knew nothing about it. The Post Office people are evidently not Sabbatarians, for we have proof positive that they don't set aside any one day in the week for their purposes. The motto of "the new contract" should be, "Every one for himself, and confusion for us all."

I wonder why the coffee planters of Southern India, the Wynaad especially, should be such a discontented race. They appear by their constant letters to the papers to enjoy all the luxuries of the season, such as the borer, fever, and interminable rain, and yet they are not contented, but keep up a constant growl like thunder in the distance on the matter of their roads. They must needs have actually *roads* on which to transport their coffee to the sea! Can anything be more absurd? Why can't they put their bags on their backs and trot away with them, cheered with the favourite phrase of Indian Secretaries, anent "The Development of the Resources of this Country"? What will they want next indeed? and a *maternal* Government all the time so kind as to bring chinchona and quinine to their doors? Truly, there is no gratitude to be found—at least not in a coffee-planter with full bags and an elephant path before him!

Your correspondent has heard of many concerts in his time, such as "monster concerts," "promenade concerts," "vocal concerts," "instrumental concerts," &c., but never until last week did he hear of "a parochial concert!"—and yet, such an entertainment, whatever it may be, is publicly advertised at Bangalore. "The parochial concert" immediately reminds one of Oliver Twist and the great Bumble and the paupers singing out "for more." If the advertisement is a concert, the title is not a bad one, as it seems based upon the encore system, which is always a successful one. For my own part I should be fearful of attending a musical reunion where the appetite was that of the parish, and the demands of repetition "parochial." I trust that the music will have ceased by the time I write my next letter, and that the next parochial concert will be given *in character*.

We have rain here just now, like Paris bread—"a discretion" The watery daily programme is as follows:—About five o'clock every evening heavy clouds bank up in the south east, a quarter where "the clerk" has a smithy, to judge from the thunder and lightning in that direction. Then we have puffs of wind that, figuratively speaking, are capable of blowing the horns of a cow, followed by small deluges of rain of brief duration, but nevertheless sufficiently prolonged to test the roofs of Bangalore houses in a painfully searching manner. I suppose people here are accustomed to perils by flood—certainly they lay down every night without fear. Still I am anxiously expecting a coroner's inquest on some one who is "found drowned in his bed."

A correspondent, under the signature of "Tranquebar," has written a letter some feet long to the *Madras Athenæum*. The concluding paragraph is an abbreviation of the correspondence:—"My object has been simply to allay the public anxiety on account of Tranquebar, in particular, and to show that there are no reasonable grounds for supposing that Mr. Elliott is a persecutor of Christianity." Are there, indeed, "persecutors of Christianity" in the Civil Service, or, what is much the same, is any one bold enough to say, that there are such to be found among the Wallahs? Every day new things arising, every day they are more surprising, for in old times, it is well known, that the Government had frequently to "choke off" would-be Missionary Civilians from the natives, and "conversion" was the public complaint, not "persecution. Your correspondent must congratulate "Tranquebar" in striking out a new line of country in religious matters, and would hint with the noble Dane, whose countrymen lie thick in Tranquebar, that "there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in our philosophy." In truth, there seems to be something rotten in the State of Denmark.

The department of Public Works in the Madras Presidency is a much abused department, and it would be gross flattery to say, that it does not deserve the abuse, it doubtless *enjoys*. The Mofussil roads, with few exceptions, are in a scandalous state of disrepair, and the unfortunate traveller, who like a bottle of physic is "well shaken" in navigating their undulations, may well howl from the depths of his bullock bandy the famous D. P. W. chorus—

"Rattle his bones
Over the stones,
He's only" a traveller whom nobody owns."

But even putting the best face upon it, and with a fixed determination to be jolly, one feels it very "liverish" and uncomfortable, "this here travelling." Bangalore has been very dull lately, but I am assured a good time is coming, as the absentees and the "tickets of leave" from all parts of India are preparing to leave the Neilgherries and a Neilgherry autumn for the more genial climate of Mysore. A friend informs me that the Ootacamund "season" has been duller this year than usual, and that picnics, ague, and rheumatism are all that are worth mentioning in his letter from high latitudes.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(By Direct Overland Telegraph.)

LONDON, 30TH MAY, NOON.

The hostilities between Russia and Bokhara are exciting attention. Sir H. Rawlinson intends to call the attention of Parliament to the subject.

In debates which have taken place in the Lords and Commons on the state of business before the House, Government expressed their desire to hasten the dissolution of Parliament. The Houses have now adjourned for the holidays.

Government have abandoned the Catholic University scheme.

The French contigent for 1869 has been fixed at 100 000 men.

"Formosa" is the winner of the Oaks.

LONDON, 30TH MAY, AFTERNOON.

The Cotton Market at Liverpool to-day was slightly firmer.

Fair Dholleras 9¼d.
4 per cent. Government Securities 89⅞.
5 per cent. " " 104⅜
5½ per cent, " " 109¼
Exchange on Calcutta 1s. 11d.
Do. on Bombay 1s. 11⅛d.
Total Coin in the Banks of England and France ... £69,250,000
Total Notes outstanding. ... £71,500,000

* LONDON, 1ST JUNE, AFTERNOON.

The French Senate have passed the Public Meeting Bill.

The Bombay mail of the 9th May and the Calcutta mail of the 29th April were delivered in London to-day.

* NEW YORK, 30TH MAY.

General Grant has accepted the Chicago nomination to the Presidency and Vice Presidency. The Senate has confirmed the President's nomination of General Schofield to the Secretaryship of War.

* These telegrams have occupied less than 12 hours in transmission from London to Bombay.

LONDON, 1ST JUNE, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market is closed owing to the holidays.

The "Massilia" from Marseilles takes £120,000 in specie for Bombay.

BOMBAY.

The summer vacation of the Small Cause Court terminated yesterday, and the Court will resume its business to-day.

The height of water in Vehar Lake on 30th May was 47 ft 9 in; and on the corresponding Saturday of last year it was 47 in.

Mails for Abyssinia will be closed at the General Post Office, per steamer "Tilly," on Saturday the 6th instant, at 10 A.M.

A Mussulman was found dead in the Chuckla on Monday last. On an information being given to the Coroner, a warrant was issued for the disposal of the body.

Yesterday it was reported that the cable was right to Fao; the Turkish line right to Constantinople; the Egyptian line right; and Persian line right to Tabreez.

We understand that Mr. Alfred Row, one of the newly appointed head sorters and officers in charge of the mails, and his assistant, Mr. Bennett, proceeded by the mail steamer yesterday.

The following additional passengers sailed yesterday, per P. and O. Co.'s steamer *China*, Captain Steward, to Aden and Suez:—
For Southampton.—Surgeon E. Beacher and Mr. T. Cheeseman.
For Marseilles.—Mr. C. B. Ker.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock last night the sky became thickly overcast with clouds, and rain seemed to be imminent, but a sudden and heavy dust storm came instead. It lasted for only a few minutes, and the atmosphere then gradually cleared up. There was half a gale in the harbour, from which the sails of many of the smaller craft suffered.

A return match has been played between the Fort George Cricket Club and the College Cricket Club, resulting in favour of the former by two runs with four wickets to fall.

The s. s. *Pearl*, George Baldwin, commander, arrived yesterday afternoon from Annesley Bay and Aden, bringing 86 public followers. She left Annesley Bay on May 13th, and Aden on 22nd.

The Collector of Ratnagherry states that during the fortnight ending 15th May there was no rain in the collectorate, except at Vingorla, where there was a slight shower. Sowing operations have not as yet been commenced. District on the whole healthy, but small-pox prevailed in the village of Monjee Hookhad. Cattle disease also prevailed in several villages.

Yesterday in the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Mooljee Gooculdass was charged with resisting a police officer in the execution of his duty at Bholeshwar Road. The constable deposed that he had received two persons into his charge and was marching them to the chowkey that morning at ten o'clock. They were charged with causing obstructions on the street, and on the way to the chowkey prisoner came to him, asked his reason for the apprehension, and told him to let them go. Witness refused to do so, and prisoner then seized him by the coat and belt and the two persons escaped. The Magistrate imposed a fine of Rs. 20.

The first monthly meeting of the committee of directors of the Bombay Mechanics' Institution was held in their rooms, over the Dockyard Gate, on Monday the 1st instant at 5 o'clock P.M. Present—Mr. John Firth, one of the Vice-Presidents, in the chair; Messrs. C. Mathews, R. Proctor-Sims, C.E., and Hurrychund Sudasew, jr., (Honorary Secretary.) Members elected—Lieut. F. Adams, Dr. H. Busteed, Messrs. C. Braclay, Robert L. King, W. A. Langdon, Abernethy Rose, Edmund Smith, A. P. Smith, J. Westall, G. F. Hynes, C. E. Lamborne, and Phillip de Conceicao. Withdrawn—Messrs. T. F. Beyer, C. A. Lyons, and W. S. Weatherell.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Tuesday, 2nd June.

Kolapore.—Weather cloudy and calm; thermometer 82.

REPLY FROM SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE TO THE MEMORIAL OF THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATON.

The Hon'ble Munguldass Nathoobhy, President of the Bombay Association, has placed at our disposal the following reply, which he has received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, in acknowledgment of his letter, communicating to Sir Stafford Northcote the proceedings of the public meeting of the members of the Bombay Association and other native inhabitants of this city, held on the 5th March last, at which the memorial for affording facilities for the admission of the natives of India into the Covenanted Civil and Medical Services of India was adopted:—

India Office, May 7th, 1868.

Sir,—I am directed by Sir Stafford Northcote to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th April, together with a copy of the report of the proceedings of the Bombay Association. The subject which was under the consideration of the public meeting, whose minutes you sent him, is one to which his attention has for some time been directed. He is most anxious to promote the employment of natives in the Civil Service of India, and has both drawn the attention of the Government of India to the subject and introduced into a Bill, which is now before Parliament, a clause which will lay the foundation for a further advance in this direction.—I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

W. S. NORTHCOTE.

FORT POLICE COURT.—2ND JUNE.

(Before Nana Morojee, Esq.)

Refractory Sailors.—Six seamen from the ship "Prince Alfred" were sentenced each to imprisonment with hard labour for five weeks for disobedience. William Armstrong, from the "Connemara," was sent to prison for a fortnight on a similar charge.

Thefts.—Kooshal Metha was charged with stealing a piece of embroidery valued at Rs. 1-5. Nekila Mamraj, the complainant, deposed that when sleeping at noon in his house, he was awakened by a noise, and found the prisoner trying to get into his cupboard where his ornaments were kept. Prisoner then ran off, but prosecutor followed him and had him apprehended, when the property was found in his possession. He was sentenced to receive twelve stripes near complainant's house.—Mooljee Moorar was sentenced to receive ten stripes for stealing eight annas' worth of cotton from Essoo Dewjee.

Torture.—Bagoo Balloo was fined Rs. 8 for torturing his bullocks at Breach Candy.—Rama Bhicka was fined Rs. 5 for a similar offence on the Colaba Road.

Trespass.—Crustna Gunnoo was fined Rs. 2 for trespassing in a tent on the Esplanade, the property of Government.

Disorderlies.—Canjee Reclumjee, Durga Ramswamy, and Annoo, a woman, were each fined one rupee for creating a disturbance near the officers' mess at Colaba.

Assaulting a Woman.—Pestonjee Muncherjee was charged with assaulting a prostitute named Tara. The complainant deposed that she was walking on the Chuckla Road when prisoner came behind her, struck her on the back with his fist, threw her down, and then kicked her on the head with his shoe. He was fined Rs. 8.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—2ND JUNE.

(Before F. D. Chauntrell, Esq.)

Offence Against the Railway.—John Taylor, formerly a guard, was charged with defrauding the G. I. P. Railway Company of the sum of Rs. 13-14, by travelling in a carriage without having paid his fare. The defendant urged in defence that he had lost his pass. The defendant, it appears, came from Nagpore in the morning train, and when he was asked to produce his pass, he said that he had lost it. His Worship on the evidence before him adjudged the defendant guilty and fined him Rs. 25.

Assault.—Bowajee Suckajee and two others were charged with assaulting one Lalikhan Hossein han. It appears that on Monday last, while the complainant was sitting in the house of one A'dcola, the prisoners went up to him, one of them seized the hair of his head, the other caught hold of him by his arms, and the third beat him with his fists. The prisoners were convicted and fined in the sum of five rupees each, in default of payment of the fine, to undergo ten days' imprisonment in the House of Correction.

A Loafer in Trouble.—John McDonald was charged with being drunk and incapable of taking care of himself. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sent to the House of Correction for seven days.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

SECUNDRABAD, 28TH MAY.

The review of all the troops in this cantonment in honour of Her Majesty's birth-day which fell on a Sunday came off with great eclat on Tuesday morning the 26th instant. Sir Salar Jung, with Mr. Cordery, the Officiating Resident and the Brigadier, rode down the ranks which were drawn up in "all fours" order. As they came up to each Corps, they presented arms, the respective bands playing "God save the Queen." As soon as this was over, the Elephant Battery fired a Royal salute from one of the sixty-pounder guns; this was followed by the whole of the troops firing a *feu-de-joie*, and cheering loudly. The troops then marched passed in "slow" and "quick" time to several pas sages of music which were played conjointly by all the bands in cantonment. The Royal Artillery then fired another Royal salute, and the review was over. All the commandants and staff were then invited to Brigadier General DeSanzmarez's to breakfast there in company with Sir Salar Jung, who left this cantonment, under the usual salute of seventeen guns, for Chudderghat at about 10-30 in the forenoon of the same day. It was most amusing to those of the regular army to behold on this occasion the Minister's quasi-officers in full-dress uniform. The Minister is decidedly very generous in bestowing honorary local rank on so many of his creatures; but the value of these appointments cannot be appreciated by those who would, by the recipients of them, gauge their political or official importance and consequence.

On this day just as the review was over, an officer of Her Majesty's 13th Hussars shot, by accident it is said, his barber who, as usual, came to shave him. The event has created quite a panic among the barbers in cantonment.

The weather still continues hot, it is sometimes cloudy in the afternoons, and threatens to come down in torrents, but an opposing gale generally drives away the inky clouds that would rescue us from the present heat.

KURRACHEE, 30TH MAY.

There is at last some prospect of the commencement of the Sind Railway extension line to Mooltan; and it is time really that it was begun; which it would have been more than a full twelvemonth ago when the survey was completed by a staff of Civil Engineers got out from England expressly for the purpose, had it not been (at least so the general impression is) for the misrepresentations made by the then Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways in Sind, to the Government. By what feelings and motives Major Bonus was actuated in doing this no one can positively pretend to be able to say; but the suspicion is excited by the report made by that officer when leaving Sind in favour of the schemes, that such misrepresentations were due to a mere spirit of opposition, although he tries to get out of the uncomfortable position in which he found himself placed by saddling the blame upon others, and asserts, with the view of working himself into the groove which he had so long set his face against, that he has been hitherto very much "misrepresented." But it is useless now deprecating his actions. If Major Bonus sinned he has repented and has endeavoured to make the *amende honorable*, which is the utmost a man can do, and no good object can be served by attacking him when he has acknowledged his error. All he has now to account for, I think, is the disparaging manner in which he had reported on the work done by European gentlemen engaged for it; and since he has admitted one grievous mistake, I have no doubt when he reads the reply to that report made by Mr. Robert Brunton, C.E., in defence of the professional reputations of himself and those who assisted him in making the survey through the Sehwan route to Sukkur, Major Bonus will not, it is to be hoped, hesitate to make the necessary reparation for the injustice he has apparently done them. I do not by any means wish to up-hold the (it would seem) blundering Deputy Consulting Engineer—he is able enough I have no doubt to defend himself against all the abuse that may be hurled at his head, but I again repeat that the Major has made amends, and therefore need not now be denounced. But to revert—the line will soon be commenced it having been decided to run it along the right bank of the Indus; and the "missing link" as it has all along been termed, once completed, Kurrachee, or I should say Sind, will be second to no province on this side of India. The route fixed upon is by far the better one of the two surveyed, as the Company will learn in a few years. The country right through is not only richer but affords better facilities for the preservation of a line of rails which by its proximity to the flourishing towns of Shikapoor and the military station of Jacobabad will secure the trade of Affghanistan which now passes through those places, and command also the great river traffic at Sukkur. But I need go into no further detail to indicate the advantages to be derived by this route for the subject has already been ventilated by better heads.

There is great cause for dissatisfaction with the manner in which the time-table is arranged for the running of trains between this and Kotree. I have noticed that from the very beginning, the Company, or the Government under whose orders it is said to act, has never shown a proper consideration for the comfort of passengers—the great want of which you will readily imagine when I say that it has always been the practise to run the passenger train in the day during the hot months, and at nights during the winter, instead of reversing the order of things, which surely could not entail a greater cost upon the Company. The heat all along the line is something frightful in the day just now, and in the winter the nights are so bitter cold that travelling then if anything is even worse than day travelling is in the summer. The local papers are in favour of the change desired by all classes, and it is to be hoped they will not let the matter rest till they effect it.

The Collector's private office held in his bungalow was the scene the other day of a most unpleasant affair between that official and Mr. John Berrie who figured so conspicuously in the Municipal meetings of 1864. The question is who is to blame? Mr. Berrie purchased some land a short time ago (about six months) and the Collector issued a distress warrant for the recovery of the tax due for twelve months. Mr. Berrie thought he was imposed upon and called on Major Lambert, to tell him so. From argument arose disputation ending by the Collector's ordering his puttywallas to turn Mr. B. out. This is the sum total of the matter. If Major Lambert acted rightly, I should think he ought to have fined Mr. Berrie for "contempt," but he did not do so, and Mr. B. immediately repaired to Government House and laid the matter before the Commissioner—who will go into the merits of the case shortly. I think Mr. B. was in error in refusing to pay the amount of tax claimed, as by purchasing the land he clearly purchased it's liabilities, and should not, therefore, have raised the objection he did. Major Lambert is well known for his affability towards those who come in contact with him whether on business or in private life and it seems to me that great provocation must have been given to have induced him to resort to such a summary proceeding as ejecting Mr. Berrie.

There has been some sensation created among the small fry of the place by the elopement of a young man with his aunt, the mistress of his uncle and a mother of two children. He held a respectable appointment in one of our firms and commanded the confidence of his employers, but the blandishments of the *young* (?) lady were too much for the poor fellow and he bolted with her about a week ago after borrowing large sums from some of his friends. The Bombay police should keep a sharp look-out on the scapegrace lest he commits himself further.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TERRORS OF THE NIGHT—MR. CRAWFORD'S MONSTER ROLLER.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—A very refreshing breeze prevailed in Rampart Row last evening, and the residents in that favoured locality were congratulating themselves on the prospect of a cool pleasant revivifying sleep after the restless tumbling and tossing during successive hot nights: this was not to be however. From early in the morning up to 4 o'clock this morning Mr. Crawfords' infernal machine was parading up and down, groaning, sputtering, rattling, thundering along, belching forth huge volumes of black smoke which completely filled the rooms of the houses as the engine passed along. If the noise of this monster roller was remarkable during the day, you may imagine what effect it was likely to produce during the quiet hours of the night? Surely such arrangements, are improper and inconsiderate in the extreme. People were not only disturbed during the entire night, but nearly stifled in their sleep by coal smoke. If night is a proper time to put this machine to use, then, Sir, it surely should cease its work at a reasonable hour and not "fright the isle from it's propriety" at a time when rest and quiet are so essential to poor worn-out humanity at this trying season of the year, Yours &c.,

NIGHTMARE.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN THE HOOGHLY.

(Englishman, May 29)

We regret to announce that the Steamer *Clan Alpine* belonging to Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Co. and bound to China, met with a very serious accident whilst going down the river, which has resulted in the instantaneous death of six men, and the severe scalding of twelve others. It appears that when nearing the upper Gaspar light the super-heater of the Fire boilers burst. This is the account that has reached us of the accident. Freighted with a valuable cargo of opium, the Captain proceeded on his way after sending up a messenger to town in a boat with an account of the accident, taking the wounded with him one of whom has, we learn, since died. The ship, we understand, has no doctor on board. It is to be hoped that the Medical Officer at the Sand heads inspected the dead and wounded and has furnished a report to the authorities here but we are at a loss to understand why, after such an accident, the vessel should have proceeded on her way without proper medical assistance, or at least landing the wounded where they could have received such assistance. Should further loss of life occur, a great responsibility will rest with the Commander or his advisers, and we trust, therefore, that an immediate and searching inquiry will be made into all the circumstances of the case. In the case of a vessel proceeding to sea with an insufficient crew, the insurances on the cargo would be vitiated, but we understand that in this instance the owners of the vessel are their own insurers,

Dead.

Firemen.—Hassan, Mahomed, Bengalee; Gungalee, Bengalee; Abdool Ramon, Bengalee; Hassan, Arab; Mahomed Bien Said, Arab; Aty (Chinaman), greaser.

Severely Scalded.

John Wilson, 4th Engineer; Sookeed, Bengalee, Tindal (blind); Ahi Ali, Arab, Tindal; Russun, Bengalee, Fireman; Namudeen, Bengalee, Fireman; Runnoo, Bengalee, Fireman; Amhet Ali, Bengalee, Fireman; Adumulu, Bengalee, Tindal; Hamed, Bengalee, Fireman; Nair, Beugalee, Fireman; Meer, Bengalee, fireman; Meerbonchirs, Bengalee, Fireman; Benji, Bengalee, Fireman.

THE MILITARY FURLOUGH RULES.

(Delhi Gazette.)

We are in a position to furnish an abstract of the provisions of the new Military Furlough Rules as framed by the Secretary of State for India and the India Council. The information may be relied on as pucca, to use a local phrase of much force and significance, but, be it remembered, the Supreme Government in India has been entrusted with the power to modify them. We doubt that any material changes will be introduced, still the possibility should be borne in mind and it would be as well not to "pock up" or "sell off" yet awhile.

1. 50 per cent of the substantive salary during furlough absence allowed up to a maximum of £1200 and minimum of £250 a year. The salary signifies total consolidated pay, not the extra or special allowances.

2. Two years' furlough the maximum to be taken at any one time on pay and with retention of appointment.

3. A period of three years' service after return from last furlough necessary before fresh furlough can be taken unless on medical certificate.

4. Officer eligible for two years' furlough after eight years' service; a third year after six years' service counting from date of return to duty; and a fourth and fifth year after similar intervals of six years.

5. Urgent private affairs of six months (with extension to a year, if necessary) may be granted as hitherto when the officer is not eligible to ordinary furlough, or it may form part of the period of eight years and six years mentioned in preceding clause.

6. No restriction as to places where officer may resort to during furlough.

7. Officer not entitled to furlough may obtain under medical certificate two years in first instance, with extension to three years on pay, and for such further periods without pay up to a total of five years.

8. Officer entitled to furlough whose health may compel his absence from India, must take leave as furlough under 4th clause (above). Any extension of this beyond period to which under 4th clause he maybe entitled, will be regarded as furlough on medical certificate, and such extension not allowed until entire amount be exhausted of his available furlough on private affairs.

9. Absence on medical certificate for longer than three years at one time, or departure on such furlough within three years of return from last furlough of not less than one year, will involve forfeiture of appointment.

10. Aggregate amount of furlough with pay and retention of appointment, whether on private affairs or on medical certificate, limited to eight years.

11. Thirty days' preparatory leave to and from port of embarkation, allowed.

12. Advance of furlough pay, if desired will continue to be made in India as hitherto, for three months from date of embarkation, the next pay in England being six months from that date.

13. Officer acting in India to be restricted to half staff salary of the office in which absentee may be acting when taking furlough, plus the full pay of his (acting officer's) rank, together with the half staff salary of his own appointment if he possess one separately.

14. Period of service and leave qualifying for pension remain unaltered. Officer eligible, as at present, to general leave on private affairs in India for six months on full pay and half staff salary.

15. Sick leave not exceeding one year (capable of extension to two years) may as at present be granted on half staff salary plus pay of rank.

16. Short leave of three months on private affairs or on sick certificate may be taken to sea, but further absence will be treated as furlough.

17. Privilege leave of sixty days in each year without deduction of pay and emoluments may be taken as at present. General leave in extension of privilege leave can only be granted on ground of sickness or other serious emergency not foreseen. Privilege leave may, however, be converted into general leave with sanction of Commander-in-Chief or Government.

18. Privilege leave to officers in Civil employ will be granted in accordance with Civil rules. Officer free to proceed on privilege leave east of Cape of Good Hope, or Egypt, where he likes, provided he can ensure return before leaves expires.

19. Privilege leave cannot be taken in continuation of furlough nor vice versa; if one be superadded to the other during absence, the privilege leave to be converted into general leave on half salary.

20. Officers of Indian Military Medical Services required to notify their intention to accept these rules or to adhere to the existing rules, on the first occasion of their taking furlough after publication of the new rules. If abiding by the existing rules, the furlough will be taken on the conditions laid down in rules 7. 8. and 15 to the extent to which they may be entitled under the furlough regulations of 1854, and on the rates of pay therein indicated, but retaining their appointments. The principle laid down in rule 14 must however be applied in those cases.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

EXTRACTS FROM THE BLUE BOOK.

(Concluded from Yesterday's Gazette.)

DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

India Office, London, 15TH February, 1868.

Sir,—Para. 1. In my financial despatch to you, dated the 24th October last, No. 368, on the subject of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay I informed you that, while I considered the connection of the Government with the presidency banks to be calculated to strengthen the confidence of the public in their stability, I did not consider that, in order to secure that confidence, it was necessary that the Government should take shares, and that as such a connection was objectionable in principle, I could not consent to the Government becoming a shareholder in a new bank to be established at Bombay or elsewhere.

2. The Government of Bombay subsequently apprised me, by telegram, that no probability existed of the re-establishment of the bank unless shares were taken by the Government, and, having regard to the position in which the shareholders of the bank and the mercantile community of Bombay, as well as the Government, were then placed, I authorised the Government of Bombay to take shares if it should still appear to be absolutely necessary.

3. The financial letter from the Government of Bombay, dated the 14th December, showed that the Government partnership was indispensably necessary to start the new bank, and your Excellency's telegram of the 9th January apprised me that you had acceded to the appointment of an inspector to the new bank as a temporary measure, although you preferred the system of having directors to that of an inspector, as the bank was to be constituted on the same footing as the other presidency banks.

4. While I approve of the course which has been pursued under the special circumstances of the case, I retain the general views which I expressed in my despatch above referred to.

5. As a general rule, I am of opinion that the Government ought not to enter into commercial business, except for the purpose of managing it entirely, as it does in such cases as that of the distribution of letters, or at all events for that of managing it virtually, as it does in such cases as those of the guaranteed railways; and I consider further, that it ought not to enter into such business at all, unless it be shown that the object to be attained is of national importance, and that it cannot be attained, or at all events cannot be conveniently attained, without Government action.

6. Applying these principles to the case of banks, I think it impossible to contend that banks, for ordinary commercial purposes, cannot be supported in India without the intervention of the State. As a matter of fact, there are plenty of such banks, and if there were no State Banks there would probably be plenty more. It may, however, be said that what we want are not banks for ordinary commercial purposes, but banks in which we may safely deposit the public money, that in order to secure such banks, it is necessary to insist upon the adoption of certain rules, and to prohibit certain kinds of business, that private banks will not submit to these restrictions, and that a case, therefore, arises in which the intervention of the State is rendered necessary. These considerations (the truth of which to a great extent I admit) have influenced me materially in the view I have been led to form in the present case. I am satisfied that it is desirable that the Government should be able to find banks for the reception of the public balances. I am also satisfied that it is necessary to restrict such banks from dealing in exchanges and to place them under certain regulations. The only question upon which I have been disposed to entertain a doubt has been that of the possibility, or otherwise, of finding private banks, with sufficient capital, willing to submit to the necessary restrictions for the sake of obtaining the custom of the Government.

7. At the time when I wrote my despatch of the 24th October, I had strong hopes, founded in part upon information from trustworthy sources, and in part upon my view of the reason of the case, that it would be possible for the promoters of the new Bank of Bombay to construct it upon a satisfactory basis, without its being necessary for the Government to take the step of again becoming a shareholder. The result has shown that I was mistaken, and that if the Government persevered in refusing to take shares, the project of re-construction must have failed.

8. Of all the courses that then remained open to me, the least objectionable appeared to be a return, for the present at all events, to the system of partnership, subject to any modifications which the experience of the past may have shown to be desirable. Any proposition for changes of a fundamental character, such as the establishment of a central State Bank, or a return to the system of Government Treasuries, which may hereafter be taken into consideration, must be viewed in its general bearings, and not with special reference to the circumstances of a particular presidency, or of a particular crisis.

9. It now remains to inquire whether any, and if any, what modifications are desirable in the relations between the Government and the presidency banks, and whether this opportunity should be taken to introduce them into the charter of the new Bank of Bombay. I think it important that a full and searching inquiry should be instituted into the circumstances which led to, and which attended, the recent catastrophe in the old bank. In no other way, I think, can we fully learn the lessons which the experience of that catastrophe ought to teach us. It is important to ascertain whether the calamity which has befallen the bank is due to the faults either of a system or of individuals, and whether measures can be devised for the prevention of similar misfortunes. It is unnecessary for me to enter at length upon all the questions which should be investigated, but among those which are the most obvious I mention the following:—Whether the presence of Government Directors at a Board upon which they are in a minority is a sufficient precaution against mismanagement, supposing them to do their duty; or whether further powers should be given to them; whether a system of Government audit or inspection is desirable; how Government Directors should be selected, and how they should be paid; whether it is desirable to disqualify for the office persons who are shareholders; whether any control should be exercised by the Government over the alteration of bye-laws; how far the relations between the financial department of the Government and the banks are satisfactory, and whether the responsibility of the Supreme and of the Presidency Governments respectively is rightly defined?

10. I request, therefore, that you will, in communication with the Government of Bombay, direct the issue of a commission to inquire, without delay, into the circumstances attending the failure of the Bank of Bombay, with full powers to conduct the inquiry.

11. Great care must be taken that, in any Act which may be passed for the constitution of the new Bank of Bombay, ample powers are reserved to the Government to make such stipulations with regard to its right of control, and generally with regard to its relations with the bank, as may, on inquiry, be found necessary.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) Stafford H. Northcote.

PROPOSED APPOINTMENT OF A GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR.

To the Under-Secretary of State for India, London.

Bombay Castle, 14TH January, 1868.

Sir,—I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to forward to you, for submission to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, the accompanying copies of communications on the subject of the appointment of a Government Inspector to supervise the proceedings of the new Bank of Bombay (Limited).—I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. W. Ravenscroft,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Fort William, 18TH December, 1867.

Sir,—Your telegram of the 12th instant having expressed the intention of the Government of Bombay to take shares in the new bank, in pursuance of the discretionary power vested in His Excellency the Governor of Bombay by the Secretary of State, I am directed to request the opinion of His Excellency as to the best measures to be adopted for exercising an efficient control over the proceedings of the bank, in which Government will now be the largest shareholder and the largest depositor.

2. In the opinion of the Government of India, the proposed relations between the Government of Bombay and the new bank being in other respects precisely similar to those now existing between Government and the other two presidencies, the appointment of an officer instead of directors nominated by the Government to supervise the proceedings of the Bank at Bombay would be inexpedient.

3. It appears to the Governor General in Council that, as the relations between the Government and the new bank will differ materially from those contemplated in the Secretary of State's despatch to this Government of the 24th October last, the instructions contained in that despatch, so far as they relate to the appointment of a Government officer, are no longer applicable.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. H. Lushington,
Secretary to the Government of India.

To E. H. Lushington, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India.

Bombay Castle, 30TH December 1867.

Sir,—I have had the honour to receive your letter, No. 3150, dated 18th of December, 1867 in which you request the opinion of His Excellency the Governor as to the best measures to be adopted for exercising an efficient control over the proceedings of the Bank of Bombay now that Government has become the largest shareholder.

2. In reply, I am directed to state that, with reference to that part of paragraph 7 of the letter of the Secretary of State (No. 368, dated 24th October 1867), which relates to bye-laws, the directors of the new Bank of Bombay (Limited), have been called on for a copy of the bye-laws, that they may be considered by Government, and approved if found satisfactory. With reference to paragraphs 2 and 3 of your letter, conveying the opinion of the Government of India that the appointment of an inspector, as directed in the Secretary of State's letter of the 24th October, is no longer expedient, and that directors should be appointed on the part of Government in the same manner as is now done in the other presidency banks, I am directed to say that the only modification suggested by the Secretary of State in the terms of his letter before quoted has reference to the holding of shares; and I am to add, in conclusion, that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council entertains no doubt that it is the wish of the Secretary of State that the appointment of an inspector should be adhered to.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. W. Ravenscroft,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

To E. H. Lushington, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department.

Bombay Castle, 11TH January, 1868.

Sir,—I am desired by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to write more fully on the subject of a Government Inspector for the new Bank of Bombay than I was able to do in my telegram of the 7th instant.

2. In my letter, No. 1584, dated 30th ultimo, I explained that His Excellency the Governor in Council entertained no doubt that it is the wish of the Secretary of State that the appointment of an inspector should be adhered to, and under the orders as they now stand, it is incumbent on Government to appoint an inspector or auditor. I am desired also to add that in the "Articles of Association" of the new bank, which have been already registered, no provision for any nomination of directors has been made. To render such an arrangement possible, therefore, the "Articles of Association" would have to be altered.

3. The 112th section of the "Articles of Association" of the new bank is as follows:—"If Government shall so require, as affording further security to them as to their deposit account before mentioned, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council of Bombay from time to time to appoint one or more persons to act as auditors of the accounts of the Company, in addition to the auditors before named, and the persons so nominated shall be called the Government auditors, and they shall not be subject to any of the rules before mentioned as to the appointment of auditors by the Company. The said Government auditors shall be entitled to see the books of account, documents, vouchers, cash, and securities of or held by the bank, and to make report from time to time to Government thereon."

4. His Excellency the Viceroy will thus see that there is a means by which a Government inspector can at once be nominated, whereas the appointment of directors on behalf of Government must be attended with delay.

5. As mentioned in my telegram of the 7th instant, Financial letter, No. 368, dated 24th October, 1867, addressed to the Viceroy by the Secretary of State, was not received by His Excellency the Governor until after the new bank had been registered. This has proved inconvenient, as the Secretary of State, in the 8th paragraph of his letter above mentioned, directs the Government of India to appoint a competent officer to perform the duties of inspector, whereas the previously quoted section of the "Articles of Association" places the nomination of such an officer in the hands of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

6. When considering the whole question, I am desired to request that His Excellency the Viceroy will state what his wishes are on this point. In the meantime some immediate arrangement is necessary, as the new bank commences business on the 14th, and His Excellency the Governor in Council is desirous that from its very commencement its affairs should be carefully supervised by Government.

7. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council, therefore, proposes to appoint an officer at once as Government Inspector, pending the receipt of instructions from the Government of India. This officer will be selected from amongst those stationed in Bombay, and will receive no salary for his new duty. He will be instructed to keep himself thoroughly conversant with the bank's business, and make a weekly report to Government.

8. Such an arrangement, however, would only be temporary, as the Secretary of State indicates in the despatch referred to, that the inspection of the affairs of the bank should be the principal, if not the only, employment of the officer appointed to that duty, and it would be impossible to give permanently such an onerous charge to any officer whose time would be

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decree of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT

Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.

Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.—

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are :—

			per Rupee
On London at 6 months' sight		.....	1s. 11 3/32d.
"	4 do.	.....	1s. 11¼d. do.
"	3 do.	.....	1s. 11 3/16d. do.
"	2 do.	.....	1s. 11⅛d. do.
"	1 do.	.....	1s. 11 1/16d. do.
"	demand	.....	1s. 11d. do.
On Scotland	do.	.....	1s. 1013/16d. do.
On Ireland	do.	.....	
On Paris	do.	.....	1s. 10 7/8d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe			1s. 10 7/8d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Londons and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 1st June 1868.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED)—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £387,500.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARET, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	on	at 1r. 11⅝d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	on	at 1r. 11 15/32d.	"
3 do.	on	at 1r. 11 23/32d.	"
2 do.	on	at 1r. 11 31/32d.	"
1 do.	on	at 1r. 11 15/16d.	"
On demand	on	at 1r. 11 7/8d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland	on	at 1r. 10 15/16d.	"
Circular Notes	on	at 1r. 7/8d.	"

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.

6	ditto	4	do.
12	ditto	5	do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 5: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 2nd June 1868.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING) IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA.....	BOMBAY.....
MADRAS.....	KURRACHEE ...
AGRA	LAHORE.....

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11⅞ per Rupee

4	do.	1/11 1/4 "
3	do.	1/11 1/8 "
2	do.	1/11 "
1	do.	1/10 7/8 "
On demand		1/10 2/4 "
On Scotland		1/10 3/4 "

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £5 and sums under £50 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4 do.
Do.	12	do.	5 do.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other ecurities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 5, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 2nd June 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current Rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 mo' sight above		£50	1s. 11 7/16d. per Rupee
"	4	do.	1s. 11 5/16d. "
"	3	do.	1s. 11 1/4d. "
"	2	do.	1s. 11 3/16d. "
"	1	do.	1s. 11⅛d. "
	On demand		1s. 11 1/16d. "
On Scotland	do.		
On Ireland	do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.			1s. 11d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months..	..	4 per cent.
6 do.	..	.. " "
3 do.	..	3 " "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in Cash, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per Cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in Cash, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to he Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 1st June 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£464,100.
RESERVE FUND	£ 32,500.

Head Office—London.

Branches and Agencies.

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 23, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President. Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FREER, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director. Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINDSOR, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.

Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDRAM, Esq.
London Manager.—A. M. HEWETT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.
Offices in London.....No. 80, King William Street.
London Bankers.....
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and all necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.

"	6	"	4 "
"	12	"	5 "

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st

LEA AND PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own serious compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.*

See of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sance, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, and P. give notice thatthey have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen Universally.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

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MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

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Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

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WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

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GOOD MOULDINGS AND WELL POLISHED. Gilt insides ½-inch 3s. 6d per dozen, 6 feet; ¾-inch ditto 5s. 1¼-inch ditto 8s.

GILT FRAME MOULDINGS, 1-inch 10s. per dozen. ½ inch ditto 15s.; 1¼-inch ditto 20s., 6 feet. Large assortment of Chromo-Lithographs, 24 different subjects, 29 by 22, 7s. 6d. each.

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The following are the kinds which have obtained the greatest celebrity for superiority of workmanship and accuracy of performance:—

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McCABE
JNO JONES.

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This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner ; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

Byculla Hotel, 7th June 1867.

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Recommendation by BARON VON LIEBIG.

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See my full report upon this article published April, 1867.

(Signed) LIEBIG.

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MACDOUGALL'S PATENT POWDER, FOR GENERAL PURPOSES OF DISINFECTION.	Cash on delivery.	Rs. as.	Credit Rs. as.
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In Casks of 200 lbs., each		20 0	24 0
In Bottles with dredger tops, each.....		0 8	0 10
In Packets of 1 lb. each.....		0 4	0 5
In Packets of 3 lbs., each.....		0 12	1 0
Tin Dredgers for above to contain about 1lb., each		1 0	1 4
MACDOUGALL'S PATENT DISINFECTING FLUID, for dilution with water and use where the Powder is inapplicable,			
In quart Bottles, each		0 12	1 0
,, ,, per dozen		8 0	10 0
In Gallon Jars (Jars extra) per gallon.....		4 0	5 0
MACDOUGALL'S PATENT PREPARED CARBOLIC ACID (FOR SEWAGE PURPOSES) in casks of 30 to 60 gallons each, (casks extra) per gallon.....		1 8	2 0
MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID (No. 4 WHITE).			
In Jars or Gallons each, and casks of 50 to 66 Gallons (casks or jars extra) per Gallon		4 0	5 0
MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID SOAPS, for cleansing and disinfecting purposes and destruction of parasitic insects.			
Dark quality in Canisters of 5 lbs., each....		1 12	2 0
White quality ,, ,, per lb.		0 8	0 10
Hard Yellow (a capital bath Soap in Skin disease) per bar of about 4 lbs.....		1 12	2 0
MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID TOILET SOAPS (WHITE).			
In small bars, each.....		0 12	1 0
In Tablets, each		0 6	0 8
In boxes of 3 tablets, each.....		1 0	1 4
MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID OINTMENT, for cure of skin disease, &c. &c., in Animals, 1 lbt Jars, each.....		1 0	1 4

N.B.—SPECIAL QUOTATION FOR LARGE QUANTITIES, BY THE SOLE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co., Limited.
Bombay and Poona.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have the honor to intimate that they have, from this date, closed their Miscellaneous Comission Agency, and beg to refer their constituents with the utmost confidence to Messrs. DAVEE SAHAEE AND CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, for the execution of any future orders.

HENRY COPE & Co.

Umritsur, 9th January, 1865.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.

With reference to the above notice, the undersigned beg to inform the constituents of Messrs. HENRY COPE & Co., and the public in general, that they will be happy to receive orders for any Goods of Kashmeer and Umritsur manufacture.

Commencing business on a somewhat large scale, they deem it right to intimate that all orders for Goods to be prepared must be accompanied by a remittance from approved parties, to the amount of at least one-half the probable cost of the items required. (A list of prices is annexed.) The balance to be paid within two months from date of despatch of Goods. From customers not known to the firm, cash in full or a substantial reference will be required. Also as to Goods in stock the undersigned will be happy to forward them at once, on condition of payment being made within two months. In nither case Interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. after the expiration of 2nd month.

DAVEE SAHAEE AND CHUMBA MULL.

Umritsur, 9th January, 1865.

List of the Shawl Articles that can be immediately prepared to order, or some of them found ready at

MESSRS. DAVEE SAHAEE, AND CHUMBA MULL'S,

AT FIXED AND UNALTERABLE PRICES.

SHAWLS.—Kashmeer, Square woven,—of all colors and patterns, generally 2 yards 4 inches long, 2 yards 4 inches broad, at from 300 to 900 Rs. each.

Kashmeer long, of the same colors, and of a variety of patterns, 3 yards and 1 foot long, by 1 yard and 2 feet broad, at from 500 to 1,500 Rs. each ; but those above 1,000 are only prepared to o.der.

Umritsur, Long, woven—of the same colors, patterns, and size as above, at from 100 to 600 Rs. each.

Do. Square, ditto, ditto, same size as Kashmeer, of various colors and patterns, at from 100 to 400 Rs. each.

Kashmeer, Square, worked—of same colors and patterns as above, at from 130 to 250 Rs.

Umritsur, ditto, ditto,—at from 30 to 100 Rs.

A variety of long scarfs sold in pairs) and square—of elegant patterns, at smaller prices, manufactured at Noorpoor, Kishnapoor, Tiloknath, Bisowiee, &c. (These are suitable as Durbar Presents to Native Gentlemen, Officials, &c.)

Kashmeer, Muleeda, and long square,—worked in braid, and in silk, of handsome and new patterns, at from 80 to 130 Rs.; a most comfortable, and at the same time, elegent article of a lady's attire.

Muleeda Neckties worked in braid—of colors and sizes, at from 1-12 (for children) to 10 Rs.

SHAWL BORDERS—of every kind and width, at from 8 annas to 5 Rs. and as high as 16 Rs. a yard.

JAMEWARS, UMRITSUR—(striped Shawl Cloth, woven)—suited to make up into Dressing Gowns, &c., at from 40 to 65 Rs. a piece.

Ditto, Kashmeer, at from 180 to 250 Rs. each.

CHOGAS.—Kashmeer and Umritsur (Dressing Gowns) for Ladies and Gentlemen,—of all colors, lined or plain, handsomely worked, at from 25 to 80 Rs.

CHUDDURS, (Scarfs).—Kashmeer Thread (a new fabric in supercession of Rampoor, a most delicate article, of all colors, white the most approved. 4 yards long and 2 yards broad, at Rs. 33. (These Chuddurs have been made in Umritsur of Kashmeer Pashum Thread, to our special order of (finest Goats' wool) (the Rampoor Chuddurs are made of fine Sheep's wool) and have been in great requisition during the past year.

Varieties of them are go hand with needle work shawl borders, braid borders, and sell readily at from 70 to 80 Rs. according to quality and work.

The same of double thread and newest pattern (specially recommended) at Rs. 37 each.

These Chudders can be had with plain black borders at 40 Rs. each.

CLOTHS.—Muleeda of all colors, suited to many purposes, especially winter clothing—made of the finest Kashmeer pashum, from 24 to 40 inches broad, at from 3½ to 5½ Rs. per yard.

Kashmeer Muleeda, very superior, about 50 inches broad, at from 5 to 10 Rs. a yard, according to breadth and quality.

Ulwan, the material on which Shawls are worked, of all colors, and various prices.

Puttoo, (a stout cloth suited to Coats, &c.,) in pieces of various sizes and colors from 3 to 4½ yards long, and from 4 to 5 feet broad, at from 10 to 40 Rs.: it is made of fine Kabul pushum.

SASHES.—Best Silk, new pattern, scarlet and other Colors—at Rs. 9-8 each.

HAVILDARS. ditto at 7 Rs. each.

ONLY PREPARED TO ORDER.

HALF SHAWLS—Scarfs—Kashmeer and Umritsur woven and worked—of colors and patterns, 3 yards long and 2 feet broad, at from 20 to 100 Rs.

Smaller Kashmeer and Umritsur,—of colors and patterns, at from 10 to 40 Rs.

Regimental Putkas, (Kummurbunds) for Native Cavalry Officers, Kashmeer worked, 4 to 5 yards long, at from 60 to 100 Rs. each.

CLOAKS, CAPES, COATS, &c.

Kashmeer and Umritsur—Ladies' Cloaks with or without hoods, with or without sleeves ; dove, and other colors, at from 30 to 60 Rs.

OPERA CLOAKS, very handsome, white, (lined with white silk) or of colors, at from 50 to 65 Rs. each.

THE SAME—with elegant shawl bordering, newly introduced, at from Rs. 75 to 90.

Ladies' CAPES, Kashmeer worked, of various colors and patterns, at from 30 to 70 Rs.

POLKAS: Kashmeer, and Umritsur, from 15 to 50 Rs.

Kashmeer and Umritsur COATS of Muleeda, worked at from 15 to 35 Rs.

Dress Pieces, worked, of Muleeda, at from 80 to 150 Rs.

Children's dresses, worked, at from 4 to 50 Rs.

Waistcoat Pieces, of various patterns, worked, at from 8 to 20 Rs.

Jumpers, of colors, neatly worked, at from 12 to 25 Rs. according to pattern, work, and material.

CAPS: all kinds, woven or worked, at from 4 to 10 Rs.

Superior ditto, Kashmeer, woven and worked, at from 10 to 15 Rs.

Coarse Chuddurs, Rampoor and Hill, at from 10 to 27 Rs.

Gagereen.—A new and elegant Khakee fabric of silk and cotton, strong and light, suited to Officers' summer clothing, to pugrees, riding habits, &c.; 31 inches wide, a 2 Rs. per yard, in pieces of 25 yards or thereabouts.

Pugrees, of silks, Gagereen, Muleeda, &c., of all kinds and lengths, width and quality, at any price that may be desired.

Kummurbunds, Silk or pushm, of all kinds and at any price.

DAVEE SAHHEE and CHUMBA MULL.

Umritsur, 1st October 1867.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE—"GOD, THE CAUSE OF JOY." A SERMON preached in the Cathedral on Sunday the 3rd May, by the Rev. C. T. WILSON, acting Garrison Chaplain. Price 4 Annas. One Anna Postage to Out-stations.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE.—We have just received a large Consignment of CORRUGATED SHEET IRON for roof, MEAT-CUTTING MACHINE, and AMERICAN FLOUR. Apply to the undersigned.

HIPTOOLA ALLYBHOY & Co.,
No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

Bombay, 19